THE Caledonian Mercury.

No. 9490. EDINBURGH, MONDAY, JUNE 24, 1782.

THEATRE ROYAL.

On SATURDAY, June 29, will be presented,
The Comedy of

LOVE MAKES A MAN;
OR, THE
FOP's FORTUNE.

Carlos, Mr WOODS;
Don Lewis, (alias Don Choleric Snapthorto de Testy) Mr JOHNSON;
Antonio, Mr Charteris; Chasino, Mr Hamilton; Sancho, Mr Hallion;
Don Duart, Mr Marshall; Governor, Mr Simpson; Page, Master Charteris; Jacques, Mr Banks;
And Clodio, (alias Don Dismallo Thickskulle de Halfwitto) Mr WARD.
Angelina, Mrs KIRBY;
Elvira, Mrs WOODS; Honora, Mrs CHARTERIS;
And Louisa, Mrs BURDEN.

End of the Play, a New COMIC DANCE, called,

THE WHIM.

By Mr ALDRIDGE and Miss CAPON.

To which will be added, a Farce, called,

THOMAS AND SALLY;
OR, THE
SAILORS RETURN.

Squire, Mr MARSHALL;
Thomas, Mr HALLION;
Dorcas, Mrs CHARTERIS;
And Sally, Miss KIRBY.

The Advertisement in our last paper, of the Tragedy of HAMLET for Saturday was *premature*, and brought to the office by misunderstanding.

Mr ALDRIDGE and Miss CAPON are engaged to perform Two Nights more.

At Kirkcudbright the 17th day of June 1782 years.

IN a meeting of the Justices of Peace and Commissioners of Supply for the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright, called by their Convener, to consider a copy of a bill lately brought into Parliament for establishing a militia in Scotland, transmitted to them by the member for the Stewartry.

The meeting being now informed, that there is to be no militia established in Scotland; and considering that his Majesty's Ministers have repeatedly informed the nation, that this country is in such imminent danger, as to require the greatest and most united efforts of all ranks to withstand the formidable confederacy which has been formed against these kingdoms, do therefore resolve, That it is advisable and necessary for the counties to take the present defenceless state of Scotland into their serious consideration; and as it is proper to act in concert with the other counties in Scotland, they appoint

The Earl of Galloway,
The Earl of Selkirk,
Peter Johnston, Esq; of Carnsalloch, the representative of this Stewartry in Parliament,
James Murray of Broughton,
Andrew Crosbie of Holm,
Alexander Fergusson of Craigdarroch,
Alexander Gordon of Culvennan,
Alexander Gordon of Conchlton,
Alexander Spalding-Gordon of Shirmors,—And
Walter Sloan-Lawrie of Redcastle, Esq;

as their Committee, to meet with any committees who may be appointed from the other counties in Scotland, in Edinburgh, to concert with them and the Commissioners of the Royal Burghs at their convention in July next, the most proper, natural, and constitutional plan of defence for this part of the united kingdoms, as similar as possible to the plan recommended to the towns by the Earl of Shelburne, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, and approven of by the Lord Advocate of Scotland; and desire the said committee to call a general meeting of the whole Stewartry immediately after the meeting in Edinburgh, that proper measures may be adopted and pursued with the vigour and dispatch that the exigency requires. And the meeting recommend to the Freeholders, and others, who are not already provided with arms and accoutrements, to provide themselves therewith with all convenient speed. And order their clerk to cause these resolutions be inserted in all the Edinburgh and Dumfries news-papers, that the noblemen, gentlemen, and freeholders of the other counties, who entertain similar sentiments at this important crisis, may have the opportunity of meeting, forming resolutions, and appointing committees for promoting this salutary purpose.

The meeting desire their Preses to transmit a copy of these minutes to the Marquis of Graham, and at the same time to express the high sense they entertain of his Lordship's spirited and patriotic zeal for the interest of this part of the united kingdoms; and to return him their hearty thanks for his laudable exertions in endeavouring to obtain a constitutional militia for their defence.

(Signed) JA. MURRAY, Preses.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of WILLIAM GORDON in Barbuie.

THE Factor upon WILLIAM GORDON's sequestrated estate having repeatedly advertised the Creditors to lodge notes of their claims, with affidavits thereon; and finding that many Creditors contained in a list produced by William Gordon at his failure have not hitherto made any claim, and the Factor having some time ago converted the principal part of William Gordon's effects into money, he now, once for all, gives notice, that he will, on the first day of August next, proceed to make up a state of the debts, from such vouchers as are already lodged, or may be lodged betwixt and that time; and will, without delay, thereafter, divide the fund in his hand, according to this state: Certifying the Creditors in general, that all claims appearing thereafter will be disregarded, at least will not be entitled to any part of the *first* dividend, of which let none pretend ignorance.

ROB. RAMSAY.

AT LEITH FOR LONDON,
THE GUSTAVUS,

PETER CROUDEN MASTER,

WILL fail 1st July with or without convoy. For freight apply to the master on board, or Allan, Steuart, and Company, merchants in Leith.

The vessel has good accommodation for passengers and sails remarkably fast.

For LONDON,
The LOVELY MARY.

WILLIAM BEATSON Master,

Now taking in goods in Leith harbour, and will sail with the first convoy, which will be soon.

The Master to be spoke with, at 'Change hours, at the Exchange Coffeehouse, or at his house, head of Queen-street, Leith.

N. B.—The above ship has neat accommodation for passengers, and the best of usage may be depended on.

Just arrived, and to be sold by

JAMES SPADIN, Grocer,

A CARGO of Fine Pippin Cyder and Perry, the Cyder at 7 s. per dozen, the Perry at 9 s. per dozen, empty bottles returned: Also, a cargo of fine Cumberland Hams, Flitches of Bacon, Beef and Mutton Hams; Pickled Tongues; Northwiltshire, Double and Single Gloucester Cheeses; Raw and Refined Sugars of all sorts; Fine Hyson Green, Shoutlong and Bohea Teas; Coffee and Chocolate; Jellie and Marmalade; Jordan and Valentia Almonds; Muscatel, Jar, & Sun Raisins; Currants; New French Plumbs and Prunes; Cinnamon; Mace; Nutmegs; Cloves; Black, White, and Jamaica Peppers; Vermacelli, Macaroni, Triffels and Morelles; Isinglass; Hartshorn Shavings; Sago, Millet; Capers; Anchovies; India Soy and Cavice; Ketchup; Bucket Salt; Florence Oil and Chamber ditto; White Wine and Common Vinegar; Ground and Whole Rice; Blues and Starch; Soap; Fine Old High-flavoured Jamaica Rum and Shrub; Whisky and Gin; Fine Old Port Wine, vintage 1777, and White Wines.

The Public will find the Cyder and Perry before any in the market in quality.

At the above Shop is sold, White Wax Candles and Flambeaux; Lemon and Orange Juice; China Oranges; and all manner of Grocery Goods, at the lowest prices, too tedious to mention.

Commissions from the country carefully answered.

THOMAS, WALKER, AND SON,

At their Ware-house, in Quality Street, Leith,

HAVE at present, for sale, a considerable quantity of the following, which they sell on the most reasonable terms, viz. Jar Raisins and Spanish Figs, 6 d. and 3½ d. per lib.; Italian Gum-flowers in Boxes; Bleached Linens and Sheetings, from 1 s. 2 d. to 2 s. 2 d. per yard; Russia Dowlass and Ravenduck ditto, 1 s. 6 d. ditto; a few dozens Morocco Leather Shoes for girls; Dutch House and Hearth Besoms; Dutch Butter and Cheese, 10 d. and 4½ d. per lib.; Cheshire Cheese, from 38 s. to 42 s. per cwt.; four casks found, and a parcel damaged Madder; Prestonpans Oil of Vitriol, 5 d. per lib.; English Flax in bales, from 9 s. 1 d. to 10 s. 2 d. per stone; Very fine Florence Oil in bottles, at 2 s. 6 d.; Conlac and Nants Brandy, at 30 and 33 s. per dozen; an assortment of Cut Whalebone, at the London prices; Lisbon Lemons in chests, at 42 s. per chest repacked; a parcel Stucco or Spanish Plaister, at 30 s. per ton; German square and blistered Steel; Dutch white Clover Seed, in bags, at 50 s. per 100 lib. Dutch.

This Day is published,

In Six Volumes Duodecimo, Price 15 s. in boards and 18 s. bound,
Sold by the Bookfellers of Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen, Perth, Stirling, Dumfries, Dundee, &c.

A PHILOSOPHICAL AND POLITICAL
HISTORY
OF THE
Settlements and Trade of the Europeans
IN THE
EAST AND WEST INDIES.
BY THE ABBE' RAYNAL.
TO WHICH IS ADDED,
(*Not contained in any former English Edition of this Work*)
THE REVOLUTION OF AMERICA.
BY THE SAME AUTHOR.
A NEW TRANSLATION.
WITH NOTES AND LARGE ADDITIONS BY THE AUTHOR.
AND A COPIOUS INDEX.

EXTRACT *from the* AUTHOR'S ADVERTISEMENT.

"SUCH readers as have bestowed any attention on *The Philosophical and Political History of the Settlements and Trade of the Europeans in the East and West Indies*, have easily perceived, that the book has been printed in a very different state from that in which it was composed. The several editions are all alike, as they have all been obliged to copy the first, which was evidently done from a mutilated or altered manuscript.

"The work now at length appears as it came from the hands of the Author. Too many mistakes are still to be found in it: but some indulgence will be granted to a writer, who wishes to avail himself of the knowledge which well-informed persons choose to communicate to him."

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE first English translation of this work, printed at London in 1776, is evidently done from one of those surreptitious and mutilated French copies, mentioned in the Author's advertisement. It appears also to have been executed in a hurry. Mistakes and inaccuracies are to be seen in every page; and the errors of the press are very numerous.

Notwithstanding all these disadvantages, the book met with a most favourable reception from the public. The impression was immediately sold off. In consequence of which, two new editions were undertaken the same year; the one at London, the other at Edinburgh. The latter is said, in the title-page, to be with *great corrections and improvements*. It was, no doubt, an improvement of the former. Many things were altered for the better, and a few passages supplied. But the book still remained very imperfect and inaccurate. Almost in every page omissions may be found. Sometimes two or three words, sometimes as many sentences, and even whole pages are left out in different places. Nor is it accompanied with the Author's notes, which are very useful and entertaining, and sometimes consist of several pages. It also wants, what many will think absolutely necessary in a work of this nature, a *Table*.

To remedy these defects was the intention of the present undertaking. In it the errors of the former version are attempted to be corrected—the deficiencies are supplied.—*The Revolution of America*, by the same Author, not contained in any former English translation of this work, is also added.—To the whole is subjoined a copious *Index*.

☞ Bookfellers will please apply for copies in quires to W. ANDERSON bookseller, Stirling; or J. ROBERTSON printer, Edinburgh.

From the London Papers, June 18.

LONDON.

Dispatches were yesterday received at Lord Shelburne's office, Whitehall, from General Sir Guy Carleton, Commander in Chief at New York. They state, that the Vermontese having been provoked by the determined perseverance which the Congress had discovered in refusing their requisition for being considered as a distinct and independent state, had at last actually declared in favour of Great Britain, and had already adjusted all the circumstances of their future connection, Ethan Allan being the negociator on their part, and General Haldimand on the part of this country. The condition in behalf of Great Britain is the full admission of dependence upon the mother country, and they on their part stipulate, that they shall not be called out on military purposes beyond the limits of their own district; that they shall appoint their own officers, and their own Governors, and possess the entire right of establishing their own interior regulations, with the consent only of the King of Great Britain, as the executive branch of the legislature. These are the leading heads of an agreement, which may perhaps be justly considered as the first dawn of returning peace, between this country and America. The dispatches that brought these accounts were sent from New York to Halifax, with orders to forwarded to England by the very first conveyance.

It is not true, as has been represented in the public prints, that Mr Grenville has returned to Paris. He arrived from France last Saturday evening, and having held repeated conferences with Lord Shelburne and Mr Fox, on the subject of his negociation, set off to Stowe, the seat of his brother Earl Temple, from whence he will return soon again to the metropolis, to receive further instructions, and more enlarged powers in the future conduct of his important embassy.—There is every reason to to expect the most pleasing effects from the farther prosecution of this negociation, the ports of Calais and Dover having been already opened in consequence of what has passed between the two Courts, a circumstance which is always considered as a presage of an approaching pacification.

We hear from Madrid, that Don Cordova hoisted sail the 23d of May, with 27 ships, and the division of Count de Guichen.

An order is given for the press warrants to be withdrawn from Ireland, on account of the vote of the Parliament of that kingdom to raise 20,000 seamen.

The Ganges man of war, Captain Fielding, is wholly manned with seamen procured by persons confined on the smuggling act, according to the terms of his Majesty's proclamation.

On Monday se'nnight Lord Keppel, attended by Mr Rogers, his Lordship's Secretary, arrived at Admiral Sir Thomas Pye's house in Portsmouth. He was immediately waited on by Lord George Lenox, Lord Howe, Admiral Barrington, and a number of Captains of the navy. He has visited the dock-yard and shipping, and given orders for equipping, with the utmost dispatch, every ship deemed serviceable.

On Saturday an express arrived from Bristol, with advice of the Hercules, Captain Roblin, being arrived there from Tortola. She sailed from hence the 10th of May. We do not learn, that she brings any further particulars relative to the capture of any more of de Grasse's fleet.

Early yesterday morning Captain Domet, commander of the Ceres sloop of war, arrived at the Admiralty with dispatches from Admiral Lord Rodney, dated the beginning of May, containing a confirmation of the capture of Le Caton, and Le Jason, of 64 guns and 650 men each, as mentioned by Sir James Wallace in his late letter to the Admiralty; together with L'Amiable frigate of 36 guns, and the Ceres sloop taken from us at the commencement of the war. These ships were captured on the 19th of April in the Mona passage; a running fight was kept up between his Majesty's ships the Magnificent, Captain Linzee, the Valiant, Captain Goodall, and the two French ships of the line, before the latter struck.

The above, with the rest of Lord Rodney's prizes, arrived safe at Jamaica on the 29th of April. The noble Admiral gives a melancholy relation of Le Cæsar, it appearing that no less than 500 men, including 50 English seamen and officers, were blown up in her, every soul of whom perished. The Diadem was the French ship sunk in the action, whose crew, to a man, went down in her. The enemy's total loss, on that day, in killed, wounded, and prisoners, it is now certain amounts to 15,000 and upwards, the major part of which come under the latter description.

By a private letter from Lord Hood to a noble Lord in the late administration, it appears that his Lordship was cruizing off Domingo, with a strong detachment, when the dispatches came away, in order to watch the movements of the combined fleet of the enemy, consisting of fourteen Spanish and ten French ships of the line, which were then at anchor at Cape Francois, in a circular line, without the fleet of transports prepared for the embarkation of the troops destined for the attack of Jamaica. The Spaniards, it seems, previous to the defeat of de Grasse, were so confident of success, in this important expedition, that Don Galvez, the officer who was to command it, before he sailed from the Havannah, was addressed in Council as "*Governor General of the Island of Jamaica!*"

Comte de Grasse, and the principal French officers captured in the late action at the Leeward Islands, are now on their way to England in the Sandwich of 90 guns, on board of which ship Sir Peter Parker has hoisted his flag, on his return home.

The influenza raged last week among the sailors at Portsmouth in a very alarming manner, though very few at that time had died of the disorder. On Friday there was a meeting of the medical gentlemen, to consult about the most proper methods to be taken to prevent the disorder from spreading.

Lord Howe would have sailed from Portsmouth the beginning of this week, but for the above malady among the seamen.

The Channel fleet, when joined by the different ships now ready, will consist of 21 sail of the line, and by the middle of next month are expected to be increased to near 30 sail of the line.

The combined fleets are by this supposed to be in Brest harbour, and to consist of 45 sail of the line, viz.

30 Spanish ships.
5 French ships from Cadiz.
10 ready at Brest.

Earl Cornwallis has come to town, and it is with pleasure we can assure the public of his exchange being effected, and that he is no longer a prisoner.

PRICES OF CORN AT CORN EXCHANGE, June 21.

Wheat, 39 s. a 48 s.	Boiling ditto, 27 s.
Fine ditto,	Tick Beans, 19 s. a 21 s.
Rye, 18 s. a 22 s.	Small ditto, 21 s. a 24 s.
Oats, 8 s. a 15 s.	Tares, 20 s. a 25 s.
Barley, 16 s. a 18 s. 6 d.	Fine Flour, 44s.
Malt, 36 s. a 30 s.	Second Sort, 38 s.
Grey Peale, 19 s. a 20 s.	Rape Seed, — per last.
White ditto, 21 s. a 24 s.	

SUPPLEMENT
To the LONDON GAZETTE, *June* 18.

Admiralty-Office, June 18, 1782.

CAPTAIN Domet, of his Majesty's sloop the Ceres, arrived at this office on Sunday morning, with dispatches from Lord Rodney to Mr Stephens, of which the following are extracts.

Formidable, off Cape Tiberoon, St Domingo, April 26, 1782.

SINCE my last dispatches, of the 20th of April, by the Barbydes, I am happy to congratulate their Lordships on the capture of two more line of battle ships, and two frigates, taken by the squadron I had detached under the command of Rear-Admiral Sir Samuel Hood; and inclosed have the honour to send a list of the ships taken, and a return of the killed and wounded on board his Majesty's ships that attacked them.

I am now with the fleet off Cape Tiberoon, and propose leaving Rear-Admiral Sir S. Hood with 25 sail of the line, or as many ships as are in a condition to keep the sea, to watch the motions of the enemy at Cape Francois; and shall go myself with the crippled ships to Port Royal, in order to hasten their refitting, and to take care that no delay be made.

List of French ships of war captured on the 19th of April 1782, by a squadron of his Majesty's ships under the command of Rear-Admiral Sir Samuel Hood, Bart.

Caton, 64 guns, 650 men, exclusive of troops.
Jason, 64 guns, 609 men, exclusive of troops.
L'Aimable, 32 guns, (twelve pounders) 290 men.
Ceres, 18 guns, 160 men.

SAM. HOOD.

Return of killed and wounded on board his Majesty's ships Valiant and Magnificent on the 19th of April, 1782.

	Killed.	*Wounded.*
Valiant,	9	36
Magnificent,	4	14

SAM. HOOD.

Formidable, Port Royal harbour, Jamaica, May 5. 1782.

SINCE my letter of the 26th of April, acquainting their Lordships of my being off Cape Tiberoon, and that I should leave a strong fleet under the command of Rear Admiral Sir Samuel Hood, to watch the motions of the combined fleets at Cape Francois; you will please to acquaint them, that I arrived in this bay, with such ships as were in the most distressed condition on the 29th of last month; since which every dispatch possible, both day and night, has been used towards refitting them.

I have the pleasure to acquaint their Lordships, that the Ville de Paris of 104 guns, the Glory of 74, the Hector of 74, the Cato of 64, the Ardent of 64, the Jason of 64, the Amiable of 32, and the Ceres, (which I shall send with this Express) are all safe arrived in this harbour.

'Tis with concern I acquaint their Lordships, that the Cæsar of 74 guns, and looked upon as one of the best ships belonging to the French fleet, was burnt in the night of the action, and upwards of four hundred men, with a Lieutenant and fifty English seamen, perished with her, notwithstanding every assistance possible was given. This fatal accident was owing to the extreme bad discipline of the French seamen, all of whom, upon their ship's striking, were guilty of every enormity and disobedience to their officers.

By what I can learn from the prisoners, it was supposed to be the Diadem that sunk in the action.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *Tuesday, June 18.*

AT one o'clock counsel was called to the bar on a Scotch appeal, in which James Cowpar and four others were appellants, and Sir J. Ogilvie and several of the justices of the county of Forfar were respondents. In a tumultuous riot that happened in the year 1778, in Montrose, in Scotland, the appellants were apprehended as abettors of it, and by virtue of an act of the eighteenth of his present majesty, were adjudged by the Justices at Commissioners named in the said act, as fit persons to serve as soldiers for a limited time; but on their liberation, conceiving themselves not such persons as the act described, they brought an action of damages against the respondents, in the Court of Sessions in Scotland, upon which the Lord Ordinary gave judgment in favour of the justices, from a conviction that they had acted according to their knowledge and agreeable to evidence; however the rioters thought proper to appeal, but the decree of the Court of Sessions was affirmed *nem. con.*

Wednesday, June 19. Several public and private bills received the royal assent by commission. The commissioners were, the Lord Chancellor, the Archbishop of Canterbury, and Lord Ashburton.

Counsel was then called to the bar on a Scotch appeal, in which the Governor and Company of the Bank of England were appellants, and ——Pulteney, Esq. respondents.

Mr Harding, as counsel for the respondents, submitted to the House, whether he should trouble their Lordships with any arguments or observations on behalf of his client, as the appellants had made no appearance.—The Lord Chancellor thought it unnecessary, and affirmed the decree, with fifty pounds costs for respondent.

The House then adjourned, at half past four, till to-morrow.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *Wednesday, June 19.*

AGREED to the report of the resolutions of yesterday, relative to beer-wax imported.

Lord *John Cavendish* moved for leave to bring in a bill to prevent the growth of tobacco in Great Britain.

Sir *Adam Ferguson* thought it would not be just to introduce such a bill in Scotland, as it was first enacted that tobacco should not be planted in England in the reign of Charles II. long before the union of the two kingdoms. Since that time tobacco had been cultivated to a considerable extent in Scotland; and he did not think it would be consistent with the articles of Union to destroy a plantation which existed then.

Lord *John Cavendish* replied, that, with respect to foreign markets, tobacco of the growth of Scotland might be productive of inconveniencies to this country. Thus much he knew for certain, that there always had been an objection to the entering of it at the Custom-house of London. For these reasons he wished that the growth of tobacco in Scotland and England might be on the same footing. The motion passed without a division.

The House then resolved into a Committee of Supply, in which Lord John Cavendish moved that a sum, not exceeding 19,000l. be granted to his Majesty, to enable him to reward the Commissioners of Public Accounts. His Lordship said that when those Gentlemen first undertook the office, they did it without any expectation of reward; but it would not be decent for the public to be ungrateful or remiss by individuals who had done them so much service. Their number on the first appointment was seven, one of whom had since died; they had been employed two years; and he thought it would be but a reasonable return for their very great services, to allow them 1500l. a-year each, so that 18,000l. would answer this purpose; the other 1000l. would be necessary to defray the expences of the office and clerks, engaged by the Commissioners. The resolution passed without any opposition.

Lord John also moved the following sums for pensions and allowances for civil services:

5361l. for Greenwich Hospital.
6321. 9s. for Nova Scotia.
3000l. for Cape Breton.
2000l. for Canada.
2700l. for St John's.
2700l. for Cape Fear.
2700l. for East Florida, and
2700l. for West Florida, which were granted without opposition. His Lordship then moved for the sum of 73,704l 8s. to discharge pensions, pay due to the American refugees.

Sir *Joseph Mawbey* [illegible] for many years before, that the names of the refugees might be laid before the House, that Parliament might have an opportunity of judging whether such persons were deserving [illegible]

Sir *P. J. Clerke* said he was very well informed, that on the refugee list there were many persons who, [illegible] of any pension, who, in his opinion, deserved punishment rather than to be pensioned, as they had been instrumental by their misinformation and bad advice, in bringing on that war which had since brought such heavy calamities on this country.

Lord *John Cavendish* defended his proposition, by saying, that the estimates had been made up by his predecessor, and he acted according to those estimates.

Mr *Powys* admitted the excuse for the present year, but would not admit it for another. It had been in the contemplation of the late ministers to send home the refugees; it would be proper for the present ministers to pursue that idea, and to make such provision for them, as would relieve the public from so very heavy an expence as 73,704 *l.* Nothing more being said upon the subject, the resolution of course was carried.

His Lordship then moved, that 1,500,000 *l.* be granted to his Majesty, to pay off Navy bills.—This motion also passed, and the House was resumed.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* not being prepared to open the new taxes, a motion was made to put off that business to another day.

Lord *Mahon* then moved that the report from the Committee on the bill for preventing bribery and corruption at elections, be now brought up.

This was opposed by Mr Powys, who moved, by way of amendment, that the words "this day two months" be substituted in place of the word *now*. This brought on a conversation, in which many of the friends of the late ministry supported Mr Fox against the bill, and consequently were in favour of the amendment; while Mr W. Pitt, Lord Mahon, and many other gentlemen, in general the political friends of Mr Fox opposed him. The great point in question was—Whether defraying the expences of electors down to the places where they have a right to vote, was consistent with the spirit of the constitution? Mr Fox maintained the affirmative of the proposition. Mr W. Pitt the negative. The House at last divided, when there appeared

For the original question	60
Against it —	39
Majority against the amendment —	1

Mr *Powys* thus not being able to get rid of the bill, wished he might at least have it sent back to the Committee to be amended; and therefore moved that the report be recommitted.

Lord *Mahon* did not oppose the motion; he wished his bill might pass upon its own merits, being convinced that the more it was discussed, the better it would be liked.—Accordingly the motion passed, and the bill is to be recommitted on Friday.

Mr St John took the oaths and his seat for the borough of Cricklade.

Tuesday last David Hartly, Esq; took the oaths and his seat for Kingston upon Hull.

From the London Papers, June 20.

EAST INDIA NEWS.

Calcutta, Nov. 30, 1781. Letters from Muscatt, dated Sept. 2. mention that two French vessels passed that place for the Gulf, and took an Arab ship belonging to the king. Another French ship arrived afterwards at Muscatt, and came to anchor in the roads. An Arab ship went along side of her, and after a short engagement compelled the French to strike, having killed 25 or 30 of his men. They took the French captain's commission and orders, by which they learned, that nine ships were ordered to cruise in the bay of Bengal, and three in the Gulf. The king released the French ship, and sent one of his people on board, to go to the Mauritius to demand the delivery of his ship.

A letter from Bushier, of the 27th of July last, mentions that two French ships had been in that quarter, and that all trade was stopped in the Gulf.

LONDON

This morning some dispatches were received from Gibraltar, which contain an account that the Influenza had raged there very much, but was pretty well over, and had not proved very fatal. When the dispatches came away, every thing remained quiet.

Yesterday Lord Cornwallis was at court for the first time since his being exchanged; Sir Henry Clinton was also present; and they had each long conferences with the King.

Lord Dunmore was also at the levee for the first time since his return from America, and had a conference with his Majesty.

According to the last accounts from Charlestown, General Greene was to attack Savannah some time in the beginning of May, and as his army consisted of near 4000 regulars, besides a superior number of Continental militia, it was thought the garrison must inevitably fall. The same accounts add, that Charlestown was well supplied, and in no fear of any attack either from the French or American forces.

There is a letter in town from Holland which mentions the arrival there of a ship of the line and a frigate, with fourteen sail of merchantmen, from Curassoa; They came north about, and escaped the vigilance of Admiral Rofs. Before they sailed, five French ships of the line had arrived at Curassoa, in a shattered condition, one of which got on shore in going into the harbour, and it was doubtful whether she would be got off. They had also a report that another had sunk before she could reach that island.

It is a misfortune that Admiral Rofs should be obliged from the sickness of his fleet, to leave the Texel open, for it will not only give the Dutch an opportunity of collecting their fleet, but put it in their power to avail themselves of the present easterly winds to join the combined fleets of France and Spain, which they may now easily do by going round the Orkney islands; and the troops expected from Germany are in the utmost danger, as they were ordered to sail the first fair wind after the 15th inst.

The language Russia now uses to the Courts of France and Holland makes it probable that she will either bring about a peace, or join us against the common enemy.

Some of the zealous, sanguine advocates for peace, are ready to ascribe the return of Sir John Lockhart Rofs, with his fleet, from the Texel, to instructions given in consequence of the progress already made in the negociation; while others (says our correspondent) think that he is only returned for a recruit of fresh water and provisions, and conclude that he will be on his station again almost as soon as the Dutch can know that he has withdrawn from their coasts.

A correspondent says, I that the different letters he has seen by the last conveyance from New York, contain information diametrically opposite as party spirit can dictate, and that while one speaks the language of peace and reconciliation, another announces the most active hostilities, and even the capture of New York.

Government is in expectation of receiving a categorical answer from America during the present month, as they are well informed their last proposals were very favourably received, and taken into immediate deliberation.

Yesterday some dispatches were received at St James's from France, which Mr Secretary Fox gave into the King's own hands as soon as he came to the levee.

Yesterday the further Exchequer loan bill; the American peace bills; the East-India Company bill; the bill laying an additional duty on salts; the Insurance duty bill; the Contractors bill; the bill for continuing the act relative to the Commissioners of public accounts; the revenue officers bill; the indemnity bill; the silk and woollen bill; the bill for rectifying a mistake in the tea act; the Edinburgh market bill; and twenty other public and private bills, received the royal assent by virtue of a commission which passed the Great Seal for that purpose.

Yesterday a General Quarterly Court was held at the India House in Leadenhall-street, to declare a dividend on the Proprietors stock; to consider on the temporary suspension of the bye-laws, in two cases respecting the importation of bullion; and also to consider on the vote of the House of Commons for the removal of the Governors of Bengal and Bombay.

The chair was taken soon after twelve o'clock; and after reading the necessary papers, a dividend of 4 l. per cent. was agreed on the Company's stock to Midsummer-day next.

A debate then took place, relative to the vote of the House of Commons, as to the removal of Warren Hastings, Esq; from the government of Bengal, and T. Hornby, Esq; from that of Bombay, which lasted near five hours.

A motion was made, that it would be highly derogatory to the independence of the Company, and detrimental to their rights and interests, if they should adopt the precedent of removing their servants at the instance of a vote of the House of Commons, without proof of delinquency.

The previous question was then put; but after some conversation, to meet the ideas of all parties, and to conciliate the matter, that the business should be left to the Directors, subject to the controul of the General Court; before whom an account is to be laid on a future day, of the steps they conceive necessary to be taken in the business. And then the Court at half after five adjourned.

Extract of a letter from Deal, June 19.

"The day before yesterday arrived here Sir John Lockhart Rofs, with his fleet from the North Seas. His reason for returning to port so soon, is the very sickly situation of the squadron, some of the ships having 400 sick on board.

"On the 11th they fell in with the fleet for the Baltic, to the northward of the Texel, under convoy of two frigates; and the wind being fair, and blowing fresh, there is no doubt but they would reach the Sound next day. The Dutch squadron are safe moored in the Texel, and likely to remain there.

"Sir John Lockhart Rofs gave them a challenge every day the weather would permit, but the Dutch did not choose to accept it; two frigates are left off the Texel to watch their motions.

"P. S. Such numbers of seamen have been this afternoon brought on shore from Sir John Lockhart Rofs's squadron, that the hospitals are already full, and sick quarters are looking out for the remainder. It is hoped government will turn their attention to the building a regular naval hospital here, where it seems to be as much wanted as at any of the subordinate ports. The Prince still continues at the castle, and bathes in the sea every day."

EDINBURGH.

Extract of a letter from London, June 20.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

"THE order of the day being read, the House moved itself into a Committee, to consider on the repealing that part of the act of the 19th of George II. relative to the restraint of the

HIGHLAND DRESS.

"Sir *Philip Jennings Clerke* said, that he did not consider the objection brought against this act, of that validity which it was represented to be. The act only extended to restrain the wearing of this dress in the Highlands.

"After the Honourable Baronet had made some other observations, which were not distinctly heard in the gallery, the act was read, and the repeal agreed to.

"The House then resumed itself to receive some reports, and to consider on a bill relative to the importation of foreign corn.

Sir *Edward Astley* made some observations against this bill. He argued in favour of the internal growers. He said, that the importation of foreign corn was never necessary but in times of absolute national deficiency. The encouragement of foreign produce was always a detriment to domestic agriculture. He instanced, that it could in no manner be now politic, from a review of the quantity and price at market.

"These observations of the Honourable Baronet were answered by some other members—but as it was merely desultory conversation, we shall not engage the attention of our readers with a subject to which nothing except to inform them, that on the question being called, the House divided, when the question was carried in the affirmative.

"Lord *John Cavendish* presented the following message from his Majesty.

"George R.

"His Majesty relying on the experienced zeal and affection of his faithful Commons, and considering, that in this critical juncture, emergencies may arise, which may be of the utmost importance, and be attended with the most dangerous consequences, if proper means should not be immediately applied to prevent or defeat them, is desirous that this House will enable him to defray any extraordinary expences incurred, or to be incurred, on account of military or ordnance services for the year 1782, and to adopt all such measures as the exigency of affairs may require.

"G. R."

"The same was read by the Speaker, uncovered, and the Members standing also uncovered. It was afterwards moved, that the said message be referred to a Committee of the whole House to-morrow, which, upon the question put, was ordered accordingly.

"The bill for the importation of tobacco, under certain restraints and regulations from Scotland, went through a second reading, and the House then resolved itself into a general Committee on the third reading.

Mr BURKE's BILL.

"But, previous to the House resolving itself into this Committee, Mr Powys rose, and begged leave to make a few remarks before the House resolved itself into the Committee. He hoped that the Right Honourable Minister (Mr Burke) or any other Gentleman in administration, whom he had the honour of conversing with on the greatest national circumstances, would not suppose that he was going to say any thing inimical to the principle of the bill. On the contrary, he had been its advocate from its first commencement. He had espoused it, and supported it in less auspicious times than the present. Indeed, he had received the bill in full form, and carefully. All he had therefore to observe respecting the bill was, That as it was a bill, in his opinion, of the most material consequence to this nation, especially in its present exigencies, he wished that no part of it might be dropped or not adopted. His reason for observing this [illegible] came into the House in much more extensive [illegible] than at present. Why this was, he wished to have the Right Honourable Gentleman (Mr Burke) explain. For in his opinion, he thought there was no part of the bill should be mutilated. If there was any particular reasons which had arisen since the bill had first come before them for the leaving or abandoning any of its parts, all he desired of the Right Honourable Gentleman was, that he would [illegible] them concisely and precisely to the House. For he had not the least doubt but if there were parts to be declined, it was from the most prudential motives and indispensible circumstances [illegible] such information to the House, and the people at large, as well as for the credit of the Right Honourable author of the bill, that he would [illegible] these reasons might be laid before the House as soon as it was convenient. But, on the other hand, should there not be such circumstances, indeed, should it not be [illegible]

tention of Administration to abandon any part of this necessary bill, he hoped the Right Honourable mover would give a serious promise of its being his intention to bring those parts forward, which now seemed to be declined. For his part, he thought there was no business should be preferred before this, during the remaining part of the session. However, if the business of the bill, in its whole extent, was too momentous to be gone through this session, he wished a promise might be given of its being the first business of the next.

"Mr *Burke* rose in reply to this, and observed, that he could not but feel the weight of the Honourable Gentleman's arguments and requisition. When he considered his character and abilities, he wanted no other reason to respect his observations on any part of his conduct. For this reason, he rose to inform the Honourable Gentleman, that he seriously did mean to bring forward every part of the bill as it was originally formed. But, in a business of this nature, there was a deal of labour, study and application required before it could possibly be brought to that state of maturity which so momentous a bill should have. The parts and clauses which were now before the Committee were first adopted by reason, they proved the most essential, and, in their forms, the most easy of being passed. But in regard to those of the Dutchy of Lancaster and the Principality of Wales, there was great labour indeed required before they could possibly be brought before the House. He instanced, in respect to the Principality of Wales, it had been represented to him by a personage very high and respectable in the law, that what related to the inhabitants of Wales in the bill, they considered as an infringement of their privileges. So that from this instance he deduced the necessity of great circumspection in treating of these parts. For this reason, he must have much communication, reference, and conference, before he should venture on a subject that had in itself an appearance of hostility against the privileges of any part of his Majesty's subjects. This was contrary to the real meaning of the bill. It was formed to ease and not to depress the people. Therefore, if any parts of this bill should prove, contrary to his ideas when they were writ formed, inimical to the rights or privileges of the people, he hoped he should then be justified in withdrawing them. But if, on enquiry and consultation, there was nothing found in these parts of the bill he had mentioned, that could possibly have such a tendency as he had before observed, he pledged himself that the bill should be brought in its whole extent, with all that expedition its nature would admit. He therefore trusted the Hon. Gentleman and the House would be satisfied from this declaration, that no part of this bill was meant to be abandoned, except such as were indispensibly to be rejected from a total or permanent evil tendency.

"Mr *Pennis* accepted of this declaration, and concluded with paying the Right Hon. Gentleman many handsome compliments for his integrity, ability, and industry.

"The House then resolved itself into a committee, as before observed, and Mr Eliot took the chair.

"In going through the different clauses, Sir *Adam Ferguson* rose to state to the committee a fact which he thought would sufficiently enforce that clause which related to the empowering of commissioners to treat with such who had a personal property in such offices as were to be abolished. The circumstance was, that he had received a letter from a friend, whose veracity he could depend on in every respect, stating, That the Secretary of the Board of Police in Edinburgh had made a purchase of his place for two thousand five hundred pounds. He mentioned this not from any motives of intimacy, but from those of humanity. He thought, in such cases as these, there should be a particular reserve made for them. It would be a particular hardship on them to lose their dependence, which they were legally intitled to by purchase. He wished and hoped, that therefore proper means might be taken to provide for those under these peculiar circumstances. Indeed he considered the matter more as a right than a favour; for, however Government might dispose of, or abolish these offices, yet, in justice, administration was bound to make restitution when the offices became an absolute purchased property.

"Mr *Burke* said, that in respect to this clause, although it was introduced as a matter of justice, it was not to make up for the errors of infinity. For, in this light, he could not help viewing what had been stated by the Honourable Baronet. He thought, the person who had sold his right of between two or three hundred a year, for two thousand five hundred pounds, must be insane. The other who purchased it, he thought, deserved an epithet of more severity. However, he could assure the Right Honourable Baronet, that every provision would be made for the preservation of absolute and acquired property, in any of these offices which should happen to be abolished.

"Sir *Adam Ferguson* said a few words in reply.

"Mr *Burke*, after observing, that the Honourable Baronet must have mistaken what he said—for he was sure, he could not misinterpret it, made again his assertion of there being every thing provided in the bill against personal injustice.

"The rest of the clauses were then read and carried.

"Mr *Minchin* reported from the Committee on timber several resolutions, which being read,

"It was moved, that an humble address be presented to his Majesty, to desire that his Majesty will be graciously pleased to give directions that the Surveyor General do make a survey of all the standing timber belonging to the Crown, &c.

"That the said Surveyor General be directed likewise to make enquiries into the enclosures.

"An account was afterwards ordered to be laid before the House, of the quantity of oak imported—And

"An account also of the quantity of hemp imported into this kingdom.

"A Committee of the House of Commons is appointed to-morrow on the county election bill.

"Eight resolutions from the Committee of Supply were reported, read, and agreed to.

"Mr *Fox* presented the bill to prevent the pernicious practice of gaming; the same was read a first time."

Upon the 22d current, died at Cavers, Mrs Euphame Douglas, daughter of the deceased Archibald Douglas, Esq; of Cavers. The friends and relations of the family will please accept of this notification of her death.

This day, the following Gentlemen had the degree of Doctor in Medicine conferred upon them by the University of Edinburgh, after going through the usual public and private trials:

From HOLLAND:

Mr John Theodore Vander Kemp, *De Vita, et Vivitatione materiæ humanum corpus constituentis.*

From the WEST INDIES:

Mr Harper Hall—*De Melæna.*

From IRELAND:

Mr Andrew Sayers—*De Menorrhagia.*

Mr Edward Hart—*De Morbis Mammarum complectens.*

Of GREAT BRITAIN:

Mr William Gourlay—*De Erysipelate.*

Mr William Corp—*De Phthisi Pulmonali.*

Mr John Radolphus Fenwick—*De Plethora.*

Mr George Paton—*De Typho Graviore Petechiali.*

Mr Jonathan Stokes—*De Aere Dephlogisticato.*

On Wednesday last, there was tried in the Court of Exchequer here, an information in which his Majesty's Advocate General was *plaintiff*, and a common distiller near Edinburgh was *defendant*, for making use of an unentered tun or vessel for the laying, or keeping of, wash for distillation, in which 274 gallons of concealed wash were discovered by the officers of Excise; and for having a private pipe, by which such wash might be conveyed from one vessel to another, or to a still for distillation. After a short hearing, the jury found a verdict for the *plaintiff*, for *one hundred and fifty pounds* of penalties, incurred by the commission of these frauds by the defendant.—Counsel for the *plaintiff*, Mr Solicitor General, Mr Wight, Mr Maclaurin, and Mr Macdonell; Attorney, Mr Mackenzie.—Counsel for the *defendant*, Mr Crosbie, and the Honourable Mr Henry Erskine; Attorney, Mr Walker.

Tuesday a lugger privateer of 18 guns, attacked a brig belonging to Sunderland, off Filey bay; the brig bravely fought her for about an hour and a quarter, when a large ship coming in sight, the privateer stood away before the wind and left her.

Monday a vessel from Sunderland, coal-load, for the south, was taken off Whitby by the above privateer, in sight of the Merchant armed ship, who soon after retook her, but could not come up with the privateer. The vessel arrived at Shields on Wednesday, and left the Merchant in chace of another ship the privateer had taken.

They write from Dumbarton, that last week, in consequence of Lord Shelburne's letter to the Magistrates of that place, for arming the inhabitants, the scheme was so much approved of, that upwards of 200 young men subscribed to turn out volunteers, and to learn the manual exercise.

By order of the Governor and Directors of the

MUSICAL SOCIETY.

A General Meeting of the said Society is to be held on Monday next the first of July, at one o'clock afternoon, in St Cecilia's Hall; before which meeting each member will please pay his usual contribution of One Guinea and a Half in to Thomas Sanderson, at his shop, Luckenbooths, the collector, otherwise to forfeit his place in the Society, in terms of the constitution: And at this meeting the Governor and Directors for the ensuing year are to be chosen.

Extract of a letter, dated Kirkwall, June 14.

"You will no doubt hear a flaming account in the papers of a privateer landing in our islands. The thing is true. A cutter of 16 guns, and about 100 men, landed 8 of their crew on the island of South Ronaldshay the 11th current. They carried off some poultry, and, I hear, robbed two gentlemen of their watches. She came round to the other side of the island, and, the night following, plundered three farm-houses of all their bed and body clothes, and carried away two cattle. She had sprung her topmast at sea, and, to replace it, took the mast out of a little sloop from Stromness, Crookshank master, bound to Bergen with corn, and sunk sloop and cargo in 10 fathom water, but within the land. She stripped a lobster smack belonging to Gravesend, of all her rigging, sails, and provisions. Another smack close by, after landing all her provisions, &c. the master of her sunk in 3 fathom water, so that she can be easily got up. She was seen yesterday morning about three leagues east of our coast. I have not yet heard of any more damage done. There has not been a ship of war, small or great, among our islands for eleven months past; nor have our people any knowledge of defending themselves by arms, even though they were put into their hands. I thought proper to give you this piece of intelligence, as I know every circumstance to be true. The men who landed gave out, that the privateer belonged to France; but as Mr Crookshank's crew say all the men spoke English, I am rather inclined to think she is an American, or an Irish smuggling wherry, who generally plunder wherever they come.

P. S. I am now informed that the privateer has not been seen since 6 o'clock yesterday morning. She sailed for the eastward, wind NNE. but the wind is now favourable for her to give us a second visit."

Extract of a letter from the neighbourhood of Thurso, Caithness, June 15th,

"This country and Orkney is all in an uproar at present: a large cutter and privateer landed at Orkney, on Wednesday last, and burnt two London smacks, and sunk an Orkney sloop, besides committing several robberies on shore. A vessel or two was likewise taken off Staxigo two days after, which has frightened the whole country; and I know the great cities of Wick and Thurso are gathering all the rusty firelocks they can get, and their young bucks learning their exercise. You may be sure they will be a very fine corps.

Extract of a letter from Dublin, June 15.

"This day, in the House of Lords, the Duke of Leinster gave notice, that he intended, after the recess, to move their Lordships, "That the protest of Lord Townshend should be "erased from their journals." The Earl of Aldborough also gave notice of his intention of bringing in a bill at the same time, for the reduction of useless places and pensions.

"This day, the House of Peers adjourned to the 15th of July next.

"The House of Commons also adjourned to the 15th of July next."

Extract of a letter from Dublin, June 18.

"Yesterday morning the Right Honourable Mr Fitzpatrick sailed for England. It requires very little consideration to guess the immediate object of the Secretary's visit to the British cabinet. It is from an internal conviction of the justness of Mr Flood's doctrine of *renunciation*; which though it is for the present frustrated in P———t, by the stale manœuvre of calling for previous questions, Mr Fitzpatrick has the sagacity to foresee, that the doctrine will soon meet the voice of the kingdom, and is desirous, therefore, of knowing *in time* the *ultimatum* of the English Ministry's determination.

"We hear, that the Right Honourable Hussey Burgh, on being promoted to the chief seat in the Court of Exchequer, will be created Baron Athy; and that Mr Forbes will succeed in his room to the Prime Serjeancy.

"Died at his house in Stephen's-green, on Saturday last, the Right Hon. John Dennis, Lord Baron Tracton, Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer, and one of the Lords of his Majesty's most honourable Privy Council.

"Last night died his Grace the Archbishop of Tuam. He is to be succeeded, it is reported, by Dr Hotham.

"Saturday morning, the Stag frigate, Captain Cooper, sailed from our bay in pursuit of some privateers, which he received information were cruising to the southward.

"Same day, the Scout sailed from Drogheda, where he is to take under convoy the trade bound from thence for England."

Extract of a letter from Glasgow, June 20.

"The disease, known by the name of Influenza, which, for some months past, has raged in most parts of Europe, has made its appearance in this city. Within the last two weeks there are few families who have not felt its effects. Great numbers of the people, employed in the various branches of manufactures carried on in this city and neighbourhood, have been obliged to quit their labour, and are confined to their houses or beds. It is some consolation, that, so far as we are informed, this uncommon disease has not proved fatal to any in this place. The same distemper has spread to most of the towns and villages in this neighbourhood.

To the Printer of the Caledonian Mercury.

SIR,

IT was with peculiar satisfaction I observed, in some late papers, the resolutions entered into by the Proprietors of the Theatre Royal, regarding the disputes which some performers have thought proper to hold with the Manager. I mean to take no side in these matters; but I own, as a frequenter of the Theatre, I was much hurt by the altercations which took place in the course of last season. I am one of those who think, that a performer has no better title to the protection of the Public, in enabling him to recover what he alledges may be his due, than any other person whatever. I must therefore highly condemn the Public when they so far interfere in the matter, as to indulge a performer to harangue them from the stage upon subjects of that nature; and I am fully persuaded the performer himself who takes such liberties, will always, in the end, fall a sacrifice to his own folly. A recent instance of this has happened in the case of Mr Knight. He alledged from the stage, and in print, that the Manager owed him a large sum of money. I am as much against allowing oppression in a Manager, as I am for checking improper liberties in a performer. The Manager, in this instance, I think, has acted very prudently in declining to make any answer to Mr Knight's allegations. It, however, induced me to be at some pains to find out how the matter in dispute really stood betwixt them, and the result turned out to be, that the large sum which Mr Knight insisted was owing him amounted exactly to 11. 13 s. 4 d. which he might have had at any time, by calling at the Office of the Theatre. He did not chuse that simple method of getting payment. An appeal to the Public, he thought, if it did not procure him more money, would at least hurt the Manager, which seems to have been his principal inducement. He made his appeal. What was the consequence? The Proprietors, finding these trifling disputes, by their frequency, hang so heavy upon the Manager, held the meeting already taken notice of. Upon that occasion they resolved, that Mr Knight was a very improper person to be longer employed in the Theatre; but, as he was far from home, recommended it to the Manager, instead of paying him the 11. 13 s. 4 d. which was his right, to give him 5 l. With this the Manager cheerfully complied, and obtained from Mr Knight a most ample discharge, in full of all demands and claims whatever.

As I am informed both parties are now absent from town, it will not be alledged that either have any concern in this hasty scrawl. Your inserting it in your useful paper will, however, oblige, Sir,

Your very humble servant,

Edin. June 24. *A* FRIEND *to the* THEATRE.

SEALOCK SHIPPING.

ARRIVED,

June 22. Four Brothers, Millar, from Aastruther, with wheat.
Dispatch, Burgess, from Bo-ness, for Glasgow, with sundries.
Jean, Bell, from Leith, for ditto, with ditto.
Neptunes, Helmer, from Christians, with deals.

SAILED,

Strand, Maggen Longfelt, for Norway, in ballast.

PRICES OF GRAIN AT HADDINGTON, June 21.

Wheat,	20s.	6	19s.	6	18s.	9d.
Barley,	15	0	14	6	13	2
Oats,	13	6	12	0	10	9
Peafe,	12	3	12	0	11	6

SEQUESTRATIONS.

James Allardyce in Dalkeith.
James Swinton merchant in Dunse.

EXCHEQUER CHAMBERS,

Edinburgh, 24th June 1782.

WHEREAS PATRICK DOULL merchant in Thurso, and ELISABETH DOULL his sister, have applied to the Barons of Exchequer, for a Gift of *Ultimus Hæres* of the Goods and Effects of the deceased *Janet, Helen,* and *Elisabeth Dalrymple*, daughters of the deceased Mr David Dalrymple minister at Dunduccasle—the Barons are pleased to order this intimation to be made for the information of all concerned.

THAT upon Tuesday the 2d July, at ten o'clock forenoon, there are to be SOLD by auction, at the work-shop of John Humble plumber in Edinburgh, lately deceased, east end of Prince's street,

The whole Stock of Materials, Tools, wrought and unwrought Lead, &c. belonging to the said John Humble.

The whole to be seen the day before the roup.

ALEXANDER STODART and COMPANY

are moved from the Exchange, to a shop in Bridge Street, being the second upon the west side below the Great Stairs to the Market.

Mr MACKELL (one of the partners) is lately arrived from London and Manchester, and has brought home a very complete assortment of the most fashionable articles for Ladies and Gentlemens wear, viz. Queens Cloths, &c. for habits, variety of the newest stripped Muslins and other Cotton articles, rich corded and stripped Summer Lutestrings and Taffeties, which are the prevailing fashion at present in London, and all the variety of the most fashionable Silks, as usual.

Superfine, Livery, and other Cloths; the newest Summer Fancy Waistcoats, in Silk and other Stuffs; Black Silks for breeches of the best quality; Manchester Stuffs for ditto; Hats; White, Black, and Coloured Silk Hose; and Ladies White Silk ditto; Likewise, a complete assortment of plain white Linens, of the best fabrick, and lowest prices.

SALE OF LANDS IN EDINBURGH SHIRE.

TO be SOLD by public roup in the Exchange coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 7th day of August next, between five and six o'clock afternoon, The Lands of REDHALL, lying in the parish of Fala, and shire of Edinburgh, fifteen miles south from Edinburgh, on the great road to Newcastle, and within eight miles of Haddington and Dalkeith.

The lands consist of about 168 acres English measure; are pleasantly situated, inclosed, and subdivided into parks of proper sizes, all well watered and sheltered, and at present wholly in grass.

There is a very genteel mansion-house on the lands, lately built, and well finished, consisting of a large parlour, drawing-room, dining-room, and six bed-chambers, besides several good garret apartments, and kitchen, with other conveniencies, in the under storey; and a set of convenient offices, and pigeon-house, all in good repair.

There is likewise a good deal of thriving planting and policy on this estate, of which a considerable quantity may be immediately cut without hurting the place.

When last let in tack, the rent was 160 l. Sterling.

The lands hold of the town of Edinburgh for payment of a feu-duty of 30 l. Scots.

John Weir at Redhall will show the estate.—For further particulars enquire at John Muir writer to the signet, Edinburgh.

At London for Borrowstounness, with Convoy,

THE ENDEAVOUR,

THOMAS PADON Master,

Is now taking in goods at Hawley and Down's Wharf, for Borrowstounness, Glasgow, Greenock, Paisley, &c. and all places adjacent, and will sail with the first convoy.

Letters on business, directed to the Master, Edinburgh Coffeehouse, No. 1. Nothing-hill, Strand, will be properly attended to.

EDINBURGH RACES.

TO be RUN FOR, over the Sands of Leith, on MONDAY the 22d day of July 1782, the CITY of EDINBURGH's PLATE of FIFTY POUNDS Sterling value, by any horſe, mare, or gelding carrying twelve ſtone, the beſt of three four mile heats. No horſe that ever won a purſe or plate of 50 l. Sterling value, hunter's purſes or plates excepted, will be allowed to ſtart.

On TUESDAY the 23d day of July, will be run for, over the ſame courſe, HIS MAJESTY's PURSE of ONE HUNDRED GUINEAS, by any horſe, mare, or gelding, the beſt of three four mile heats, carrying the following weights, viz.

Four years old, 7 ſtone 4 lib.	Six years old, 9 ſtone 5 lib.
Five years old, 8 ſtone 9 lib.	Aged horſes, 10 ſtone.

On WEDNESDAY the 24th of July, will be run for, over the ſame courſe, the beſt of three four mile heats, the LADY's SUBSCRIPTION of by any horſe, mare, or gelding, carrying the following weights, viz.

Four years old, 7 ſtone 4 lib.	Six years old, 8 ſtone 10 lib.
Five years old, 8 ſtone.	Aged horſes, 9 ſtone 5 lib.

On THURSDAY the 25th, will be run for, over the ſame courſe, the beſt of three four mile heats, the NOBLEMEN and GENTLEMEN's SUBSCRIPTION PURSE of FIFTY GUINEAS, by any horſe, mare, or gelding, carrying the following weights, viz.

Four years old, 7 ſtone 4 lib.	Six years old, 8 ſtone 10 lib.
Five years old, 8 ſtone.	Aged horſes, 9 ſtone 5 lib.

On FRIDAY the 26th, will be run for, over the ſame courſe, ANOTHER PURSE of FIFTY GUINEAS, (given by the Noblemen and Gentlemen) by real Hunters, hunted in Scotland laſt ſeaſon, carrying twelve ſtone, the beſt of three four-mile heats.

No horſe, &c. to ſtart for the above purſe that ever was in ſweats before the 1ſt of March laſt, for the purpoſe of running for any match or plate, hunters matches and plates only excepted.

The horſes, mares, and geldings, muſt be booked by the Clerk of Leith, at his Office, on Saturday preceding the races, betwixt the hours of four and ſix afternoon: And the owners of ſuch horſes or ſervants muſt then produce the proper certificates. And no ſcaffolds, to be erected without firſt obtaining the authority of the Magiſtrates of Leith.

There will be an Ordinary at Fortune's every day during the Race-week, and Aſſemblies as uſual.

Right Hon. LORD MAITLAND,
COLONEL WEMYSS,
Mr CUNNINGHAM of Craigends,
—Stewards.

HAMILTON RACES.

TO be RUN FOR, over Hamilton courſe, upon TUESDAY the 6th day of Auguſt 1782, FIFTY GUINEAS, for all ages, carrying the following weights, viz.

4 Years old,	7 ſtone 7 lib.	6 Years old,	9 ſtone 2 lib.
5 Years old,	8 9	Aged,	9 6

The beſt of three four-mile heats.

The winner of one fifty this year carrying 3 lib. extra; of two fifties this year, 5 lib. extra.

On WEDNESDAY the 7th day of Auguſt, The LADIES PURSE of FIFTY GUINEAS, for all ages, carrying the following weights:

3 Years old carrying a Feather.

4 Years old,	7 ſtone 7 lib.	6 Years old,	8 ſtone 11 lib.
5 Years old,	8 5	Aged,	9 2

The beſt of three four-mile heats.

The winner of one fifty this year to carry 3 lib. extra; of two fifties this year, 5 lib. extra.

The horſes to be entered at the town-clerk's office, Hamilton, upon Saturday the 3d of Auguſt, betwixt the hours of four and ſix afternoon. Each horſe to pay Two Guineas entrance, and Five Shillings to the clerk.—A proper certificate muſt be ſhown at the time of entering each horſe.

The winner of the firſt fifty not allowed to ſtart for the Ladies Purſe.

Three horſes to enter and ſtart for each day, or no race, without the conſent of the Stewards.

If any diſputes ſhall ariſe at entering or running, the ſame to be determined by the Stewards, or by whom they ſhall appoint.

STEWARDS—The EARL OF GLENCAIRN.
WILLIAM M'DOWALL of Garthland, Eſq.
ROBERT HAMILTON of Wiſhaw, Eſq.

BY WILLIAM WALLACE, Esq.

SHERIFF-DEPUTE of the County of Ayr.

THE following HEADS of a PLAN for ſtrengthening the internal defence of the kingdom, ſent to the Chief Magiſtrates of the boroughs in Scotland ſituated on the coaſt, having been likewiſe tranſmitted in a letter to the Sheriff, from the Right Honourable the Earl of Shelburne, one of his Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State, in order that any other towns within the bounds of his juriſdiction, in ſimilar circumſtances, in reſpect of danger from a ſudden deſcent, but who have no magiſtrates, and who may have any propoſition to make for their own defence, upon the ſame principle with that contained in the heads of the plan hereto annexed, may have an opportunity of doing ſo; and as diſpatch is recommended by the Secretary of State, it is therefore intreated, that the towns who have been wrote to upon this meaſure, and the inhabitants of ſuch other towns and places coming under the above deſcription, within the county of Ayr, as have any propoſition to make, to the purport above mentioned, will, within ten day from this date, tranſmit the ſame to the Sheriff Clerk's office at Ayr, or the Sheriff of Edinburgh, in order to be communicated to the Earl of Shelburne, as by ſaid letter directed.

I. The principal towns in Scotland to furniſh a certain number of companies each, in proportion to their ſize and number of inhabitants.

II. The Officers to be appointed from the inhabitants of the ſaid towns, by commiſſion from his Majeſty, upon the recommendation of the Chief Magiſtrate of the town in which the corps are raiſed.

III. They are to be poſſeſſed of ſome certain eſtate in land or money, in proportion to their rank.

IV. An Adjutant or Town-Major in each town to be appointed by his Majeſty, upon recommendation of the Chief Magiſtrate.

V. A proper number of ſerjeants and corporals from the army, to be appointed for the corps in each town, in proportion to their numbers.

VI. The ſaid ſerjeants and corporals, as well as the Adjutant or Town-Major, to be in the Government's pay.

VII. The men to exerciſe frequently upon ſuch days, and at ſuch hours, as the Chief Magiſtrate ſhall appoint.

VIII. Arms, accoutrements, and ammunition, to be furniſhed at the expence of Government, if required.

IX. Proper magazines or ſtorehouſes to be choſen or erected in each town, for keeping the ſaid arms, &c.

X. The Adjutant, or Town-Major, to be always preſent at exerciſe, and to ſee that the men afterwards march regularly, and lodge their arms in the ſtorehouſes when required.

XI. Proper penalties to be inflicted by the Magiſtrates on ſuch as abſent themſelves from exerciſe; as alſo for diſobedience of orders, inſolence to their officers, or other diſorderly behaviour.

XII. The above corps not to be obliged, on any account, or by any authority whatever, to move from their reſpective towns or the neighbourhood thereof, except with their own free will and conſent.

XIII. They are on all occaſions, when acting in conjunction with his Majeſty's regular forces, to be under the command of ſuch General Officers as his Majeſty ſhall think proper to appoint.

XIV. Both Officers and men to receive full pay as his Majeſty's other regiments of foot, from the day of their march, and as long as they ſhall continue on ſervice out of their towns.

XV. All officers who ſhall be diſabled in actual ſervice, to be entitled to half pay; and all non-commiſſioned officers and private men diſabled, to receive the benefit of Chelſea Hoſpital.

XVI. The Widows of Officers killed in the ſervice, to have a penſion for life.

SALE of the LANDS of ALDERSTON,

BY ADJOURNMENT.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the Exchange Coffee-houſe, Edinburgh, upon Thurſday the 4th of July 1782, between the hours of five and ſix afternoon,

The Lands and Barony of ALDERSTON, lying within the pariſh of Mid-Calder and county of Edinburgh, conſiſting of about 660 Scots acres, moſtly incloſed, and divided by hedge and ditch, and belts of planting. The free yearly rent is about 350 l. Sterling.

There is a good manſion-houſe upon the eſtate, with ſuitable garden and offices, pleaſantly ſituated within two miles of Mid-Calder, a good market town, and 13 miles from Edinburgh, on the Glaſgow road.—There is a good lime-quarry in the middle of the eſtate, within two miles of coal.

The Lands entitle the proprietor to a freehold qualification in the county of Edinburgh; and, for the encouragement of purchaſers, will be expoſed at 7500 l. ſterling.

The title-deeds, articles of roup, and plan of the lands to be ſeen in the hands of John Hay, accomptant in Edinburgh; or John Gordon, jun. writer to the ſignet.

LANDS IN ABERDEENSHIRE,

PART OF THE EARL OF ERROLL's ESTATE.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouſe in Edinburgh, on the 17th day of July next, at five o'clock afternoon,

The whole LANDS and FISHINGS in the pariſh of Slains that belong to the Earl of Erroll.—Together with the PATRONAGE of the United Parishes of Slains and Forvie.

As alſo, the LANDS of LUDQUHAIRN, which lie in the pariſh of Langſide, and barony of Kellie.

Intended purchaſers may apply to John Wanchope writer to the ſignet, George Moir, Eſq; of Scotſtown, at Aberdeen, or Mr Alexander Ellis writer in Peterhead.

SALE OF LANDS.

ON Friday the 5th day of July next, between the hours of five and ſix afternoon, will be expoſed to ſale, by way of voluntary roup, within the Exchange Coffee-houſe of Edinburgh,

The Lands and Eſtate of EASTER WARRISTON, lying within the pariſh of Currie, and ſheriffdom of Edinburgh. Theſe Lands are pleaſantly ſituated within ſeven Engliſh miles weſt of Edinburgh. They conſiſt of eighty-ſeven Scots acres, all well incloſed, and neatly ſubdivided; and as they have for ſeveral years paſt been let for graſs parks, they are now in fine heart and condition. There is a convenient manſion-houſe, excellent offices, and a well-ſtocked pigeon-houſe on this eſtate, with an exceeding good garden, finely expoſed, and kept in good order.

A plan of the eſtate and the progreſs of writs may be ſeen in the hands of Alexander Duncan writer to the ſignet; to whom intending purchaſers who wiſh to make a private bargain previous to the day of ſale may ſend their propoſals.

JUDICIAL SALE,

Upſet Price reduced to Three Thouſand Pounds.

TO be SOLD, by authority of the Lords of Council and Seſſion, before the Lord Ordinary officiating on the bills, within the Parliament or New Seſſion-houſe of Edinburgh, upon Friday the 28th June 1782, between the hours of four and ſix afternoon,

The LANDS of WATERSIDE, LANDS of PENFILLAN, and MILL of CAPENOCH, called KEIRMILL, which belonged to the deceaſed Alexander Orr writer to the ſignet, all lying within the pariſh of Keir, and ſheriffdom of Dumfries.

By the proof of the rental led before the Court of Seſſion, the rent of the whole lands and mill is aſcertained to be L. 207 4 4
Feu-duties, ſtipend, ſchool-ſalary, &c. 8 1 5

Free rent, L. 199 2 11

Part of the lands have ſince fallen a little in their rents, upon ſets from year to year; but it is expected they will again riſe upon permanent leaſes.—Upſet price of the whole only 3000 l.

The teinds of the whole lands are valued, and almoſt entirely allocated to the miniſters. Theſe Lands are pleaſantly ſituated upon the banks of the water of Scar, and command a fine proſpect of that water, and of the river Nith, for ſeveral miles. They lie within ten miles of Dumfries, ten miles of Sanquhar, and two miles of the village of Thornhill, and may be improved, at a ſmall expence, as they are within two miles of a lime-quarry and draw-kill. There is a genteel modern manſion-houſe upon the lands, with good offices, garden, orchard, &c. There is alſo a good deal of growing timber.

The Mill of Capenoch was built within theſe few years, and has an extenſive thirle; and is not only adapted for manufacturing corn, but alſo wheat and barley.

The purchaſer will have right to the ſuperiority of the lands of Lochfoot and Kirkpatrick, which, with the valuation of the lands of Waterſide, will entitle him to a freehold qualification in the county.

The articles of roup, rental, &c. are to be ſeen in the office of Mr George Kirkpatrick one of the depute-clerks of Seſſion, or John Tait junior writer to the ſignet, weſt end of Prince's Street, Edinburgh; and copies of the articles of roup and rental are alſo lodged with John Aitken jun. writer in Dumfries.—Perſons who deſire further information, may apply to Mr Tait or Mr Aitken.

JUDICIAL SALE, BY ADJOURNMENT.

THERE is to be Sold, by authority of the Court of Seſſion, upon the 11th of July 1782, betwixt the hours of four and eight afternoon, in the Parliament or New Seſſion-houſe of Edinburgh, before the Lord Ordinary on the Bills,

The Remaining SUBJECTS belonging to

GEORGE CHALMERS of Pittencrieff, as more fully deſcribed in former advertiſements, conſiſting of—

LOT I.—The Lands of LUSCAR, CLUNE, and GOWKHALL (excluſive of the collieries and iron-ſtone), and alſo about ſixty acres of thriving plantations, eighteen years old, and a parcel of grown wood hedge-rows. This lot is alſo to contain about ninety-three acres of the lands of Pittencrieff.

LOT II.—The Lands and Barony of PITTENCRIEFF, other than theſe ninety-three acres, with the conſtabulary and Bailie-houſe, and area in the Abbey of Dunfermline, ground for feuing, and wood, under a reſervation of the coal and iron-ſtone in theſe lands.

LOT III.—The whole COAL and IRON-STONE under the lands contained in the above two lots (under the exceptions and with the privileges mentioned in former advertiſements). With this lot there will be alſo expoſed the Harbour of Brucehaven, Coal-folds, Ware-houſes, &c.; and, for the conveniency of the purchaſer, the Farm of Weſter Roſſyth, with the tacks of the lands of Windylaw, and Miniſter of Inverkeithing's Glebe, which ſeveral lands are adjacent to the harbour and coal-fold.

LOT V.—The elegant and commodious MANSION-HOUSE of HERMITAGE, and offices, gardens, timber, &c. and two ſmall incloſures; as alſo, ſeveral other parks of the lands of Hermitage, in ſeparate lots.

LOT VI.—TWO SHOPS in the Exchange.

LOT VII.—A TACK of the FARM of HILTOUN, in the barony of Roſſyth and county of Fife, for 26 years after Martinmas 1781.

LOT VIII.—A TACK of the LANDS of BANTASKINE, in Stirlingſhire, of which there are ten years to run after Martinmas 1781.

A more accurate deſcription of theſe ſubjects will be found in former advertiſements, particularly in this paper of the 14th July laſt, in the Courant of the ſame date, and in the Advertiſer of the 6th July laſt.

The upſet price ſhall be inſerted in ſubſequent advertiſements——Such, however, as wiſh in the mean time to be informed of particulars, will pleaſe apply to William Anderſon clerk to the ſignet, in whoſe hands, or at the office of Mr John Callender depute clerk of ſeſſion, the articles of ſale, title-deeds, rentals, and plans of the eſtates, will be ſeen.

Adam Paterſon, overſeer upon the eſtate at Dunfermline, will ſhow the premiſſes in Fifeſhire; and Alexander Marr, gardener on the ſouth ſide of Leith Links, thoſe at Hermitage.

TO be SOLD, by public roup, upon Wedneſday the 26th day of June 1782, between the hours of five and ſix afternoon, within the Exchange Coffee-houſe, Edinburgh,

LOT I. The RIGHT of PRESENTATION of Three Burſars Students of Philoſophy in the Univerſity of St Andrews, and of other three Burſars Students of Divinity in the College of Edinburgh. Each of the former have 10 l. Sterling yearly; and each of the latter have 100 l. Scots yearly, during their courſes, which continue three years.—The Burſars at St Andrews are paid by the burgh of Cupar, and thoſe at Edinburgh by the Magiſtrates, Council, and Treaſurer of that City, in conſequence of a ſum long ago mortified in the hands of theſe corporations.

II. The SUPERIORITY of the Forty-Shilling Land of old extent of Blawhannan, otherwiſe Buchanan, with the teinds and pertinents, lying in the pariſh of Kilmaronock, and ſhire of Dumbarton. This Superiority holds of the Crown, and gives a clear qualification to vote in the election of a member to ſerve in Parliament. The property is held by two vaſſals, who pay of money, victual, and caſualties, about 19 l. Sterling of feu-duties.

III. The SUPERIORITY of the Thirty-Shilling Land of old extent of Helington Mains, the Two-Merk Land of old extent, commonly called the Four-Merk Land of Helington Muir, otherwiſe called Stone Calfay, extending to a Two Pound Sixteen Shilling and Eight Penny land of old extent, with the pertinents, lying within the bailliary of Kyle, and ſhire of Ayr. This Superiority holds of the Crown, and the former proprietor ſtood on the roll of freeholders, and voted at elections on that title. The property is held by three vaſſals, who pay 21 l. 6 s. 8 d. Scots of feu-duties, and the entry of ſingular ſucceſſors is not taxed.

For further particulars apply to Mr David Ruſſel accomptant in Edinburgh, or Anthony Barclay writer to the ſignet, who will ſhow the title-deeds and articles of ſale.

SALE OF LANDS IN FIFE.

TO be SOLD by roup in the Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, upon Wedneſday the 26th day of June 1782, betwixt the hours of five and ſix afternoon,

The Lands and Eſtate of LECKIEBANK, containing about 161 acres arable, and 80 acres paſture, in the pariſh of Auchtermuchty and county of Fife.

The lands are moſtly incloſed and ſubdivided with ſtone and lime fences, and completely watered; are of an excellent ſoil, and good condition, having been for ſeveral years paſt in the hands of the proprietors and entitle to a freehold qualification in the county. There is a very neat houſe, and complete ſet of offices, with a good kitchen garden and pidgeon-houſe. The ſituation is remarkably beautiful, dry, and healthy, and overlooks all the plain from Strathmigo to Cupar.

The place will be ſhown by applying at the houſe of Leckiebank.—Thoſe inclining for a private purchaſe may apply to William Pealton, Eſq; of Soutra, at his houſe in Cupar Fife; or to Robert Stewart writer in Edinburgh, who will ſhow the title-deeds.

FARMS IN ROSS-SHIRE TO LET.

THERE is to be SET, for ſuch number of years as can be agreed on, and entered to either at Martinmas or Whitſunday next, the following FARMS, viz.

I. The Farm and Eſtate of MILNCRAIG, with the extenſive Highland Graſings of Strathruſdale, Mills of Milncraig, and Lands of Tollie.—This farm lies in the pariſh of Roſkeen, and is very pleaſantly ſituated along ſide of the river of Alneſs; has a beautiful and commanding proſpect of the Moray and Cromarty friths, and of the moſt beautiful and fertile parts of the counties of Roſs and Cromarty; and is excellently ſituated either for fiſhing or ſhooting, as the hills and woods in the neighbourhood afford plenty of game of all kinds, and the river of Alneſs very good ſalmon and trout fiſhing.—There is a good manſion-houſe with garden and offices, and a complete ſet of farm-offices at Milncraig, with about one hundred and ſixty acres of arable land, well incloſed and ſubdivided with good ſtone dykes, all fencible; and the greateſt part of theſe lands have been ſome years in graſs, and all laid down in high order. Beſide the above quantity of arable land, there is a pretty extenſive ſheep-run cloſe adjoining to the farm, and extenſive plantations fit for wintering black cattle.—The graſings of Strathruſdale are only about four miles diſtant from the farm of Milncraig; ſo that the black cattle and ſheep graſed there in ſummer, can be commodiouſly wintered at Milncraig. There is plenty of fine peats at a moderate diſtance, and an inexhauſtible marle pit cloſe adjoining to the farm, which is ſold by the proprietor thereof at a very moderate price.

This farm is centrically ſituated betwixt Dingwall, Tain, and Cromarty, three good market towns, and only two miles diſtant from the ſea.

II. The Farms of CASTLECRAIGE, DUNSKAITH, and ARMAT, with the extenſive graſings thereto belonging, lying in the pariſh of Nigg, beautifully and commodiouſly ſituate along the ſea-ſide, on the north ſide of the Cromarty Ferry, and immediately oppoſite to the town of Cromarty. Theſe farms lie all contiguous and adjoining to each other, have been long in graſs, which has been moſtly paſtured for many years back for behoof of the proprietor, and are remarkable for carrying fine ſweet graſs, fit for either black cattle or ſheep.

The arable land of theſe farms conſiſt of about 100 acres, and the graſs grounds and ſheep run are very extenſive. There are large plantations of Scots firs, with plenty of whins, broom, and heath, much calculated for wintering black cattle or ſheep. They have a great command of ſea-ware, of the beſt quality; and as there is a daily communication by the Ferry to Cromarty, a growing manufacturing town, every article that can be raiſed from the farm will find a ready market. Theſe farms are ſufficiently fenced off from the neighbouring grounds, by a wooden railing on the one ſide, the ſea making a ſufficient fence on the other. Theſe railings can be eaſily kept up, as there are plenty of growing timber on the premiſſes. The proprietor will give every reaſonable encouragement for erecting a genteel farm-houſe and offices.

Any perſon inclining to rent any of theſe farms, may either correſpond with Mr Roſs of Cromarty, the proprietor at London, or with Hugh Roſe his factor at Cromarty, Alexander Smith at Cromarty Mains will ſhow the premiſſes to any perſon wanting to treat about a leaſe of any of them.

ISLAY MINES.

TO be LET in tack, for ſuch number of years, and on ſuch terms as can be agreed upon, The WHOLE MINES in the Iſland of Iſlay, belonging to Mr Campbell of Shawfield. Theſe mines diſcover themſelves at ſurface in many different places of the iſland. They were opened and wrought by Mr Freebairn, the late tackſman, in nine different places. Eight of the veins carried lead only, and the other a mixture of lead and copper ore.

The veins are in general from two to three feet wide of ſolid lead and brangled ore; and according to the aſſays made in Scotland, give from 16 to 32 ounces of ſilver per ton; but from aſſays made in London yield to the amount of 48 ounces. One of theſe veins runs in ſome places nine feet wide, carrying three ribs of ore, each of them four inches ſolid, beſides ſmall ſtrings and brangled ore intermixed.

The works need no timber, and in general have not much water, when, at the depth of 20 or 30 fathoms. Levels are already made in different places; and the report of an experienced miner, who lately ſurveyed them, concludes thus: "Upon the whole, theſe mines already diſcovered ſhew, that if the levels were carried up, and engines properly placed to take the benefit of the water that offers to work them, they would become profitable and laſting."

There will be alſo ſet to the perſon who takes the mines, a FARM in their neighbourhood, conſiſting of between four and five hundred acres, with a convenient ſtead of offices lately built.

The iſland of Iſlay is peculiarly ſituated for working its minerals to advantage, being the ſouthermoſt of all the Weſtern Iſlands, and within two days ſail of Liverpool, and many other places of market. The veins already opened are alſo within leſs than three meaſured miles of a fine natural harbour in the iſland, called Freeport, where a ſmelting-houſe, dwelling-houſe, and ſet of offices have been erected, and will be likewiſe ſet in leaſe to the perſon who takes the mines.

For further particulars apply to John Spottiſwood ſolicitor at law, London, Iſaac Grant writer to the ſignet, Edinburgh, or James Addiſon late overſeer of the above mines, preſently reſiding at the houſe of Meſſ. Bogle, Macdougal, and Company, Queen-ſtreet, Glaſgow.

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